

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th October 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Fortnightly.					
1	"Ahmadí" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh	600	16th September 1892.	
2	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura	....	
3	"Grāmvasí" ...	Ramkristopur, Howrah	1,000		
4	"Kaliyuga" ...	Calcutta	....	
5	"Kasipur Nivási" ...	Kasipur, Barisál	280		
6	"Navamihir" ...	Ghatail, Mymensingh	500		
7	"Sadar-o-Mufassal" ...	Tahirpur, Rajshahi	....	
8	"Ulubaria Darpan" ...	Ulubaria	700		
Tri-monthly.					
9	"Hitakari" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh	800	26th ditto.	
Weekly.					
10	"Bangavási" ...	Calcutta	20,000		
11	"Banganivási" ...	Ditto	8,000		
12	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	335		
13	"Cháruvartá" ...	Sherpur, Mymensingh	400		
14	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Dacca	2,200		
15	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	825		
16	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Boalia, Rajshahi	212		
17	"Hitavádí" ...	Calcutta	....	
18	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Berhampore	....	
19	"Navayuga" ...	Calcutta	500		
20	"Prakriti" ...	Ditto	....	
21	"Pratikár" ...	Berhampore	609		
22	"Prithivi" ...	Calcutta	....	
23	"Rangpur Dikprakásh" ...	Kakinia, Rangpur	....	
24	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta	800-1,000		
25	"Sahayogi" ...	Barisál	342		
26	"Sakti" ...	Dacca	....	
27	"Samáj-o-Sáhitya" ...	Garibpore, Nadia	1,000		
28	"Samaya" ...	Calcutta	3,000		
29	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto	4,000		
30	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	....	
31	"Sáraswat Patra" ...	Dacca	300		
32	"Som Prakásh" ...	Calcutta	600		
33	"Srimanta Sadagar" ...	Ditto	....	
34	"Sudhákár" ...	Ditto	3,100		
35	"Sulabh Samáchar" ...	Ditto	....	
Daily.					
36	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Calcutta	500		
37	"Bengal Exchange Gazette" ...	Ditto	....	
38	"Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká" ...	Ditto	1,000		
39	"Samvád Prabhákár" ...	Ditto	1,500		
40	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto	300		
41	"Sulabh Dainik" ...	Ditto	....	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.					
Weekly.					
42	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca	....	
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
43	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samáchár Patrika." ...	Darjeeling	50		
44	"Kshatriya Patriká" ...	Patna	250		
Weekly.					
45	"Aryávarta" ...	Calcutta	750		
46	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	500		
47	"Bhárat Mitra" ...	Calcutta	1,200		
48	"Champaran Chandrika" ...	Bettiah	350		
49	"Desí Vyápári" ...	Calcutta	....	
50	"Hindí Bangavási" ...	Ditto		
51	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ...	Ditto	500		
52	"Uchit Baktá" ...	Ditto	4,500		

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URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	" Al Punch "	Bankipore	
54	" Anis "	Patna	
55	" Calcutta Punch "	Calcutta	
56	" Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide "	Ditto	340	
57	" General and Gauhariasfi "	Ditto ... ..	.....
58	" Mehre Monawar "	Muzaffarpur ... ..	.....
59	" Raisul-Akhbari-Murshidabad "	Murshidabad	150	
60	" Setare Hind "	Arrah ... ..	.....
61	" Shokh "	Monghyr ... ..	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
62	" Asha "	Cuttack	165	
63	" Echo "	Ditto ... ..	.....
64	" Pradip "	Ditto ... ..	.....
65	" Samyabadi "	Ditto ... ..	.....
66	" Taraka and Subhavartá "	Ditto ... ..	.....
67	" Utkalprána "	Mayurbhunj ... ..	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
68	" Dipaka "	Cuttack ... ..	.....
69	" Samvad Váhika "	Balasore	200	1st September 1892.
70	" Uriya and Navasamvád "	Ditto	420	24th and 31st August 1892.
71	" Utkal Dípiká "	Cuttack	420	27th August & 3rd September 1892
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
72	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet	480	
73	" Silchar "	Silchar	500	19th September 1892.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
74	" Srihatta Mihir "	Sylhet	332	

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(e) — Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st October, has the following:—

Mr. Ritchie and the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality.

Mr. Ritchie, who is said to be related to the Lieutenant-Governor by marriage and to belong to a high family, is to be confirmed in the post of Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, in which he is now officiating. One is, however, astonished to see how harshly and in what a Civilian spirit he treats the Commissioners. In many cases he scolds them like school-boys. His temper is of the worst Civilian type, and he often exceeds the limits of politeness. He treats his subordinates like common labourers. It is not desirable that a man so haughty should be made permanent Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 1st, 1892.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

2. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st October, has the following:—

Scarcity in the Netrokona sub-division of the Mymensingh district.

We have stated in previous issues that scarcity had begun to be felt in the Netrokona sub-division of the Mymensingh district, (R. N. P. for 1st October 1892, paragraph 24), and we have since received two letters from two respectable gentlemen of the villages Dattagati and Ranahijal, within the jurisdiction of the Barhatta thána, describing the condition of the people of those villages. The letters are given below:—

Dattagati.—"How shall I describe the condition of the villages? Rice is still obtainable at three *kathas* (fifteen seers) per rupee, but having no money to buy it many people are suffering greatly from want of food. The families of Nabin Chandra Das, Jayanath De, Haran Chandra De, Haradhan Dhubi, Swarup Majhi, Meghu Majhi, Rajcharan Majhi, Rajani Majhi and other persons in our village having already consumed their seed grain are now living occasionally on one meal a day. The family of Jayanath De consists of six members, that of Haran Chandra De of five, that of Nabin Chandra Das of five and those of Haradhan Dhubi, Rajani Majhi and Meghu Majhi of four, three and eight respectively. Haradhan Dhubi is only 15 years of age and is the breadwinner of his family."

Ranahijal.—"The condition of my own village is very deplorable. Rice can be had at $3\frac{1}{4}$ *kathas* of 5 seers each per rupee. There being no more paddy, its sale has ceased. Fields with the *aman* crop standing thereon are to be found only here and there. Already the people are getting one meal one day and starving the next day, and only a very few can get two meals a day. Fakirs and others get no alms. The people are mere bone and skin. They are living on arum, pumpkins, &c. Things are so bad already, and many will die of starvation very soon. Those who never served as labourers are going from door to door offering their services in that capacity, but no one employs them. A Mussulman named Sekh Barga of our village does not get two meals. I cannot say what will happen to us next. I shall in my next letter report the condition of other villages."

This is how two small villages are faring. But who takes note of the fact that there are many other villages in which many families are passing their days in similar difficulty? We request the respectable men of these parts to send us detailed accounts of the distress giving the names of the distressed householders and the number of members in their respective families. Let Government now try to save the lives of the distressed people, and let the Magistrate, Mr. Phillips, give up his *zid*, and set about saving the lives of his people. The District and Local Boards should also bestir themselves.

We showed last week how the District and Local Boards can help the distressed people of the Netrokona sub-division. We will now say something about the duty of Government in this matter. The relief works proposed last week, if opened, will be of immense service to lower class Hindus and Mussulmans, but will be of little use to Hindus and Mussalmans of a somewhat higher position. Hindus and Mussalmans of this latter class consider digging so degrading an occupation that they will under no circumstances agree to do the

SANJIVANI.

work. To relieve the sufferings and save the lives of those people Government should therefore make satisfactory arrangements for giving loans of money. And we hope that Government will make no delay in making such arrangements. Besides the classes mentioned above, there is another for whose relief arrangements ought to be made. Blind, aged, weak and other incapable persons, as well as helpless widows, will not be able to work upon roads, nor will they in all probability obtain loans. Other arrangements should, therefore, be made for them. Raising money by subscriptions from substantial people appears to be the only course that can be adopted for the relief of the people. Many big zamindars have zamindaris in this sub-division. With a little effort, Jagat Babu can raise the required amount of money from these zamindars as well as from other substantial people. In specifying in our last issue the works which may be undertaken by the District and Local Boards, we omitted one important item. In the rainy season all the *khals*, *beels* and fields in these parts become full, and in many instances the accumulated water does great injury to the crops. And in the autumn these khals, &c., with a few exceptions, become almost dry, and the little water that remains in some of them, as well as in some of the old tanks, is muddy and unfit for drinking. For this reason the people of these parts suffer greatly in the autumn and summer from want of pure drinking water, and large numbers of them die every year of cholera and other diseases. If, on the occasion of this scarcity, arrangements are made for the excavation of tanks in different places, the water scarcity in these parts will be removed at a small expense.

The writer next makes an appeal to the zamindars, pleaders, mukhtars and other well-to-do and respectable people of the sub-division and the district to do their best to all-viate the distress and asks the Mymensingh Association to be up and doing in the matter.

For the partial relief of these famine afflicted people, three gentlemen well known to the writer, and enjoying his confidence, have published an advertisement elsewhere inviting pecuniary contributions. If any reader or subscriber of the *Sanjivani* sends any subscription to the writer, these three gentlemen will see that good use is made of it. The people of Mymensingh should consider it their duty to render help in this matter.

URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Aug. 24th, 1892.

3. The *Uriya and Navasamvad*, of the 24th August, is sorry to find that the number of petty thefts has considerably increased in the Balasore town.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
UTKAL DIPIKA,
Aug. 27th, 1892.

4. The same paper and its contemporary of the *Utkaladipika* of the 27th August, reports the existence of a great deal of distress in the interior of the Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri districts. The latter paper has learnt that people having no money are exchanging their ornaments and jewellery for rice and paddy at an extraordinary rate of discount, one tola of gold bringing no more rice than could be got for one rupee and four annas in ordinary times.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Aug. 31st, 1892.
SAMVADVAHIKA,
Sept. 1st, 1892.

5. The *Uriya and Navasamvad*, of the 31st August, and the *Samvadvaika*, of the 1st September, bitterly complain of the insufficiency of rain water in the Balasore District.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1892.

6. A correspondent of the *Utkaladipika*, of the 3rd September, writes that tigers and bears have already wounded 20 men in Angul of whom 8 have died. The others are under treatment in the Angul hospital. The correspondent entreats the authorities to take early steps to destroy the animals.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th October 1892.